ing them to the sense or nonsense of its readers. Of a similar character are its argumentative propositions generally.

When it leaves these, and rushes into the effort to be terrible, it illustrates its contempt of its readers' understand ngs in a still more significant manner. Its pictures of public men, and public events, and public affairs, are all so marked with exaggeration and caricature, that every man of sense who reads them is apt to regard the whole representation as a covert satire on the party whose cause The Herald nominally advocates. Its fulminations and anathemas become so ludierous from their grossness and absurdity that at length the whole of its solemn objurgations are perused as the hight of farce. In this point of view we have set down The Herald as standing at the bead of the comic journals. It accepts the imputation as a compli-

The Express says that "George Briggs was elect-"ed to Congress to bold the balance of power."

-Our recollection is that he was elected to Congress by Republican votes, on the express understanding that he would cooperate with the Republicans in organizing the House. If it had been supposed that be would effectively unite with the Dis tion Democrats in preventing an organization, he could not have been elected.

Let nobody imagine that we are blaming Mr. Briggs for ignoring the pledges given on the occasion of his election. Circumstances have changed since then, and as an independent man, guided by the light of his own intelligence, he must obey the present dictates of his judgment and conscience. But don't let us hear any more of this nonsense about the balance of power.

We are glad to perceive that our suggestions on the subject of the formation of Campaign Clubs are baving an effect. In Westchester they have already organized a Republican Campaign Club, composed of three delegates from each of the townships, who are to meet at White Plains to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, to arrange for the organization of Auxiliary Township Clubs. From what we know of the men who have the matter in hand, we are confident that Westchester will be thoroughly can-

## THE LATEST NEWS.

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1860.

THE SPANISH-MOROCCO WAR. Diplomatic advices here give a materially different version of the Morocco war from the Spanish accounts. The Moors had proved a much more formidable enemy than was anticipated, and diseases, which entered the Spanish camp, had seriously impaired the efficiency of the troops. One of the principal causes of the war was the representations made to France, by her diplomatic agent, that the Moors were dissatisfied with the present Sultan, Sidi Mohammed, and the country was ripe for a revolution, there being five aspirants for the Sultanship. It was also stated that, on the first appearance of a European force, or shot from a vessel of war, no opposition would be made, each aspirant being willing to weaken Sidi Mohammed, and conciliate the invading foreigner. That information was communicated to Spain, and, under a belief in its correctness, a programme of conquest was drawn up, which was to occupy only 29 days, when Gen. O'Donnell was to salute the Queen from Tangier. Their mistake was only discovered after an invasion was begun, and the holy

losses in men and money in this rash enterprise, which was started on false information. MAIL SERVICE. The Post-Office Department daily receives numbers of notices of abandoning service from various double and treble the recent compensation. No arrangements have been made for continuing the service in such cases, except where contracts expire within a few months. Those for the South have three and a half years to run; for the South-West, two and a half; and for the West two. The

war, as it is called, instead of weakening, has

strengthened the ruler. Spain has suffered heavy

Central division will expire on the 1st of July, when new proposals must be made. Little difficulty is experienced in the Northern division, as the service is principally by railroad. The severest sufferers are small contractors, who carry mails on horse-

back, buggy, and two-horse coaches. THE HOUMAS LAND GRANTS.

Senator Fessenden refused serving on the Committee to investigate the legislation on the Houmas claim, because no Republican was associated with him, and Mr. Foster declined being substituted for the same reason. As Messrs. Slidell and Benjamin are both implicated by this inquiry, they should have insisted on a Committee not liable to the imputation of partisanship.

MR. DOUGLAS AT CHARLESTON.

Mr. Green of Mo. overhauled Mr. Douglas and Squatter Sovereignty unceremoniously in the Senate to-day, proving the purpose to crush him out at

HOUSE.

The disunion speeches of Messrs. Gartrell and Leake, to-day, helped to widen the breach between the Democracy and the Southern Opposition; and, with the demonstration made by Mr. Bright of Tenn., upon Mr. Stokes, forbids any immediate prospect of concentration. The pervading feeling in the House to-day was adverse to any probable coalition, and the belief is freely expressed that the Democracy have exhausted their most available eandidates. Prominent leaders admit that a defest is inevitable, involving only a question of time. Letters from North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia urge the Southern Opposition not to vote for a Democrat, and predict absorption as certain in such an event.

Mr. Sherman's friends were greatly cheered by the prevailing tone, and previous signs of appre-

bension disappeared. Mr. Edwards of New-Hampshire endeavored to introduce a resolution requiring three ballots duily, but objections were shouted from the Democratic

Present indications are against the usual gayety this Winter. Few entertainments have been given so far, and few are contemplated.

POST-OFFICE SCRIP.

Letters from leading bankers in New-York state that owing to the non-organization here, Post-Office scrip will not be purchased at higher rates than were paid six months ago.

Mr. Stallworth of Alabama is expected here to-

The Democracy abandoned their programme of

withdr wing Mesers. Clark's and Gilmer's resolutions when it was discovered that Mr. Hamilton could not be elected, fearing that Mr. Sherman might appropriate the opportunity to make a point by exposing the misrepresentations against him After a statement by Mr. Joy Morris, to-day, that Mr. Sherman desired the chance, and that it must be conceded, it was discovered that Mr. Hamilton of Texas had been a member of the Know-Nothing order, after Northern and Western Democrats were committed to him on the record. Mr. Barr deserted him yesterday for that reason.

CONSUL TO HAVRE.

Francis J. Grund was rejected as Consul to Havre, but a motion to reconsider was made and is pending. In any event, Mr. Vesey will be removed, and Etijah Ward appointed, if Mr. Grund is not confirmed.

MINISTER TO PRANCE. Mr. Faulkner was to-day nominated to the Senate for Minister to France, as predicted a month ago. Dix is shelved.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1860.

The City Council, apprehending that legislation in the Slave States against free negroes would have the effect of increasing the number of that class in Washington, took initiatory measures to prevent such immigration, but a recent authoritative exposition of the city charge player, that it gives no rever of rechibit city charter shows that it gives no power of prohibi-tion, and that legislation on that subject must be con-fined to prescribing in advance such reasonable terms and conditions of residence as may tend to repel the idle and disorderly.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate Hon.

Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia, as Minister to

The Senate confirmed all pending appointments made during the recess of Congress, and Ex-Senator Brees as Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois. Mr. Grund's nomination as Consul to Havre is not

definitely acted upon.

The bill introduced by Senator Gwin yesterday providing for the Territorial government for Nevada, i the same as that reported in the last House of Repre

sentatives.
The United States Agricultural Society will commence their eighth annual meeting to-mo mithsonian Institution.

## XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1860.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1860.

The attendance was full.
Several memorials and petitions were presented.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Ark.) presented a petition in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. Pugh's resolution coming up, Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) spoke upon the proposition to give the election of Territorial officers to the people, designating it as revolutionary in character. The doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, he said, was fraught with danger from beginning to end. When the advocates of Popular Sovereignty were pressed, they said they did not mean Popular Sovereignty, but Territorial Sovereignty. He (Green) regretted that the subject had ever been introduced to estrange those who ought to be united against a common foe, who was striking at the institutions of the South and endangering the existence of the Government. They should have first put the ship of state on a smooth sea, and then they could have settled minor points of difference among themselves. But the subject had been brought forward by the Senator from Illinois (Douglas), in essay after essay, and by the Senator from Obio (Pugh), in a labored speech, and the question had to be met. Up to the close of the last session Mr. Douglas did not contend for the Sovereignty of a Territorial Legislature, nor did he do so in his Free-port speech when he was hard pressed by his able adbe met. Up to the close of the last session Mr. Douglas did not contend for the Sovereignty of a Territorial Legislature, nor did he do so in his Freeport speach when he was hard pressed by his able adversary, but in his Harper's Magnaine article he had claimed the same power for a Territory are subject to the supervision of Congress, and consequently that it possessed no sovereignty, but derived all its powers from Congress. He went into a history of the Legislature on the subject, reviewed the Dred Scott decision, and quoted from the former speeches of Mr. Douglas, to show the inconsistency of his present position. In 1856 it was candidly admitted by the Democrats that there was a difference of opinion between the sections, but all agreed to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court. He wished, therefore, these issues about Squatter Sovereignty hushed up, and the Dred Scott decision accepted as the final settlement, so that an agitated question could be removed from Congress. He continued his argument to show that a Territory had no sovereignty, and that Congress had the power to institute Territorial Governments, and revise their acts. He read extracts to show that the Senator from Ohio and Illinois (Pugh and Douglas) had admitted the power of Congress over the Territories. His speech was a close legal argument to sustain his position. In the course of his remarks he said that he believed the Senator from Ohio had said that the first application of the principle of Popular Sovereignty was in the case of California.

Mr. PUGH.—The Senator is mistaken. The action of the Thirteen Celonics was the first assertion of the principle.

Mr. GREEN.—That's a revolution to which I am

tions, and all bids for unfilled contracts demand principle.

Mr. GREEN.—That's a revolution to which I am principle.

Mr. GREEN.—That's a revolution to which I am opposed, under this Government. It is the introduction of the same kind of revolution as that inaugurated upon Bunker's Hill, which, glorious as it was, was a revolution in the eyes of the world. He then took the ground that the right to hold slaves as property was national, and the prohibition of Slavery local. Slavery was general when this Government was formed, and had been prohibited since by the acts of Local Legislatures. The right to hold slaves on board a United States ship was acknowledged to be perfect and complete on the principle that the vessel is a part of the public domain, and on the same principle Slavery is entitled to protection in the Territories, which are a part of the actual domain. He would ask no more protection for Slavery than for any other property. If the Territories could not be trusted, he was in favor of tevoking all their powers.

The subject was postponed, without Mr. Green's concluding his remarks until to-morrow, and the Senate went into Executive Session, after which the body adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. GARTRELL said that no blame could attach to the Democrate for non-organization. The scenes enacted here are but the beginning of the "irrepressible conflict," of which they heard so much—a conflict between opposing forces—a conflict between the North and South. If war is to be waged on fifteen States of this Union; if they are to be denied the solemn gnarantees of the Constitution; if the property of the South is to be taken and its surrender refused; if the principles of the Republican party are still to be maintained, and their purposes accomplished; if the South, by Congressional or other contrivance are, by unfriendly legislation to be deprived of full participation in the common territories belonging to the people of the United States, he, for one, was free to confers that the House had better not organize. If you, Republicans, he said, are determined to continue your aggressions, as you propose to do, on our rights; if you will not stay your hand; if you are determined that this conflict shall come; then I warn you, and those whom you represent, to beware of the dangerous ground on which you stand. The South must have their full measure of Constitutional rights; nothing else will do. They will enforce the demand to be treated as political equals—other wise the Union will be divided into as many parts as there are stars on the National banner. He proceeded to show, first, what rights the Southern people enjoy as to Slavery; second, that these rights, so clear, sacred, and high, are not only threatened, but HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. proceeded to show, first, what rights the Southern people enjoy as to Slavery; second, that these rights, so clear, sacred, and high, are not only threatened, but boldly, daringly and willfully assailed by the Republican party. He would announce the solenn truth, disagreeable as it might be to his constituents, and to those of many others, that if this aggression continues the people of the South will be compelled, by every principle of pasice, henor, and self-preservation, to disrupt every tie of the Union—peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must.

Mr. HANKIN desired.

they must. Mr. HASKIN, during his speech, asked Mr. Gartrell whether, if the doctrine of Judge Douglas as to Slavery be acted on in the Territories, he would therefore claim

the right to secode from the Union.

Mr. GARTRFLL wished to know whether Mr.

Haskin was the champion and expounder of Republican

Mr. HASKIN said he was not. On the contrary he was an antagonist to the Republican doctrine of in-tervention in the Territories for the prevention of Slavery, as he was to the new-fangled Southern doc-

Slavery, as he was to the new-fangled Southern doctrine of intervention for the protection of Slavery.

Mr. GARTRI-LL replied, that was a judicial question for the Courts. So far as his opinion went, however, he denied utterly, unconditionally and unqualifiedly the right of the people of any Territory by unfriendly regislation or taxation, or any other way to deprive the South of their rights to property in the Territories which have no attributes to sovereignty.

Mr. HASKIN (A. L., N. Y.) wished to know if that is to be inserted as a new plank at the Charleston Convention

want to know what the Convention will do, you can make your arrangements to be present there, provided

you come as a Democrat; but if you come as a Republican, we shall simply rule you out. [Laughter.]

Mr. HASKIN thought Mr. Gartrell' judgment upon bim was onfair. He had said he agreed wish neither the Kepublicans nor Southern men as to the prevention or protection of Slavery in the Territories. He wanted to know if Mr. Gartrell did not vote for

He wanted to know if Mr. Gartrell did not vote for Maynard and Boteler for Speaker.

Mr. GARTRELL replied be did. He wanted no better evidence of Mr. Haskin's Republicanism than that he voted for Mr. Sherman.

Mr. HASKIN said if voting for Mr. Sherman made him a Republican, on the same principle Mr. Gartrell must be an American.

Mr. GARTRELL replied as that opinion had already here evided it was not necessary to waste the time

Mr. GARTRELL replied as that opinion had already been exploded it was not necessary to waste the time of the country in expending further time upon it.

Mr. KEITT, South Carolina, occupying a position outside of any party explained how it was that a man voting for the Republican nominee thereby became a

Republican.

Mr. ADRAIN, explaining, said that the Northern Democracy were true to the Union, and would not permit it to be dissolved if a Republican were elected President, according to the forms of the Constitution.

Mr. HASKIN wished to know whether Mr. Gartrell would vote for the admission of Kansas, notwithstanding the English bill.

Mr. GARTRELL.—That is dehors. The record of my position shall be fully known some other time. He maintained that the States have a right to revire peaceably from the Union at any time, without condition or restriction.

Mr. HICKMAN explained his former remaks. It Mr. HICKMAN explained his former remaks. If the time ever comes when disunion is persisted in by the people of any or many States, there will be found a settled determination in the North to prevent disunion at every sacrifice. He had said the North had eightneen millions of freemen. With all the arts and industry, it could make more arms and aumunition in ninety days than the South could buy, and more men would voluntarily enlist under the banner of the Constitution and Union, than the South could raise by conscription. That was what he meant. Gentlemen seemed to congratulate themselves that there is a divided North. What Northern Democratic Representative coincides in the opinion expressed by Mr. Gartrell, that the election of a Republican President, though constitutionally put in the Presidential chair, is ippo facto cause of secession? If this was demanded, he said, there was an undivided North in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution at all costs and every hazard.

cause of secession? If this was demanded, he said, there was an undivided North in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution at all costs and every hazard. The Union must and will be maintained.

Mr. GARTRELL replied that this singing songs to the Union has been stereotyped, and the clacqueurs in the galleries appland them only for the sake of the spoils. You may clap while your liberties are being sweet away by the sectional party. [Applause.] The gentleman from Perusylvanus Lad added masalt to injury when he said the North have eighteen millions of people, and can make more arms in ninety days than the South can buy. Why the proceeds of one cotton crep in Georgia would buy the whole of Pennsylvania. [Laughter and applause.] He was for the Union with the Constitution. The Republicans are sgainst the Union, because they are against the Constitution. He aked Mr. Hickman whether, if the Republican party succeed in electing a sect onal President, and secure a majority in both Houses, and they abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, abolish the slave-trade between the States, prohibit the introduction of Slavery in the Territories, and prevent the admission of any Slave State into the Union, and the South in consequence of these things secede from the Confederacy, would you be willing to head a Northern regiment against the South, or to advise coercion?

Mr. HICKMAN replied that he believed the proper place to reduces all grievances, whether real or imaginary, was in, not outside the Union. He thought this was especially the forum of the South.

Mr. GARTRELL, in the course of his reply, said when Mr. Hickman and his friends come to the South the proper there would be beaten into a sword, and even the negroes would put to flight the Northern mercenaries. They scorn your interference and scout you as Abolition-sts.

Mr. EDWARDS (Rep., N. H.) alluded to the fact

cenaries. They scorn your interference and scout you as Abolition-sts.

Mr. EDWARDS (Rep., N. H.) alluded to the fact that they had been more than five weeks talking and voting, and had accomplished nothing. Two hours today had been occupied by Mr. Gartrell. He was satisfied that if they should proceed to vote to-day, it would not result in an election. Therefore, he thought it more important that they should establish a rule to govern the House in the future. There could be nothing but evil from the spirit of this debate, the effect being to alienate Members on the floor, and sow the seeds of bitterness and unfriendly feeling, and more than this, reach the whole length and breadth of the land, and inflame sectional agilation both South and North. As to Mr. Clark's resolution, declaring that no man who recommended the circulation of the Compendium of Helper's book is fit to be Speaker, he thought its introduction unnecessary and offensive for no Member has a right to ask questions on a resolution of this character.

Mr. LEAKE (Ad. Dem., Va.) wanted to know

of this character.

Mr. LEAKE (Ad. Dem., Va.) wanted to know whether any man who indersed a book counselling violence and murder, was fit to be Speaker. Southern gentlemen thought this the first step toward a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. EDWARDS condemned that resolution. It

was an abstraction, and, therefore, the debate was pre-dicated on an abstraction. Mr. Sherman had exone-rated himself from the charge of having indorsed such

sentiments.

Mr. HOUSTON (Ad. Dem., Ala.) adverted to the fact that at the commencement of the XXXIVth Congress a resolution was introduced preliminary to the election of a Speaker condemning the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and a ser, ing that it ought to be restablished. This resolution was forced on the House by the Republican friends of the candidate for Speaker. Mr. CLARK (A. L., N. Y.) asked Mr. Edward

whether he would, under any circumstances, vote for a candidate for Speaker who entertained in his heart the centiments of intolerance and proscription which were indicated in the extracts read from the Helper book.

Mr. EDWARDS replied that, in a private converse tion with the gentleman, he might say what he would or would not do; but as a member here, he would not

respond to the interrogatory.
Mr. CLARK thought the act of indorsement was

respond to the interrogatory.

Mr. CLARK thought the act of indorsement was nothing more than an act of reckless partisanship, but he wanted to know from Mr. Edwards whether a gentleman who, in his heart, entertains sentiments of intolerance and proscription, ought to be Speaker?

Mr. EDWARDS replied, saying his constituents knew his views. In reply to Mr. Housion, he remarked that if any resolutions were introduced in the XXXIVth Congress, for governing the votes of members, he did not subscribe to such a proceeding.

Mr. MORRIS (Rep., Pa.) said if he had believed that Mr. Sherman entertained such sentiments as the Helper book inculcates, he never would have voted for him. It was because he knew Mr. Sherman regarded with the utmost horror encouragement to service insurrection, and deprecated the disturbance of the present state of society, that he voted for him.

Mr. LEAKE asked whether Mr. Sherman, when he signed the recommendation, did not think he was doing that which was in the nature of intertering with Slavery. Did and does the gentleman not know that the book was designed to operate on Slavery where Slavery exists?

Mr. MORRIS would simply reply that he did not

the book was designed to operate on Slavery where Slavery exists?

Mr. MORRIS would simply reply that he did not know what were the aims and intentions of Mr. Sherman in giving his assent to the preparation and circulation of the Compendium of Helper's book. Mr. Sherman had confided in the discretion of the Committee, and the Committee relied more on Helper than on their own discretion. When Mr. Clark's resolution shall be withdrawn, Mr. Sherman will be ready to answer frankly and express his opinion of the book.

Mr. EDWARDS resumed—He would not give his support to any man, unless he stands clear of crime, and has an unblemished reputstion. He offered a resolution that after to-day, until the election of Speaker, the House will proceed to vote at 1 o'clock, and vote three times in succession, and that if any member have possession of the floor, he shall surrender it for that purpose.

Ories of "Good" from the Republican side, and objections interposed on the Democratic side.

Mr. WRIGHT (Ad. Dem., Tenn.) replied to his collegue (Mr. Sfokes), and commented in disapprobation on the course of the South Americans, and defended the Democrats from the charge of sectional-

Mr. LEAKE (Ad. Dem., Va.), during some explana ions, claimed that Virginia has the right to secode from the Union. This, he said, was desensive, and not aggressive. He was applauded by the Southern men. Adjourned.

Legislature of New-Jersey.

Legislature of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1860.

Both Houses of the Legislature organized. In the Senate the following were the elections: C. L. C. Gifford of Essex, President; Col. Rafferty of Huntington, Secretary; B. K. McClung of Mercer, Assistant Secretary; Wm. H. Van Northwick of Burlington. Engrossing Clerk; Sergeant-st-Arms, J. H. Cagill. All these gentlemen are Democrate.

In the House, a motion was made to exclude Mr. Johnson of Passaic from being sworn, on the ground of having been convicted of conspiracy. This was alleged to be Constitutional ground. The Clerk refused to allow all the motions made on the subject, and swore in Mr. Johnson under protest.

Mr. A. H. Patterson of Monmouth was elected Speaker, and D. D. Blauvelt of Essex Clerk, They are Democrats. E. A. Acton (Am.) was elected Engrossing Clerk; Wm. H. Rhodes (Am.), Assistant Engrossing Clerk, and John Y. Hoagland (Am.), Door-keeper. The Americans voted with the Democrats, and for this received the minor offices.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Two Hungred Dead in the Ruins.

LAWFENCE, Man ., Tuesday, Jan. 10, 9 p. m.

One of the most terrible catastrophes on record

occurred in this city this afternoon. The Pember

ton Mills fell with a sudden crash about five o'clock,

at least two hundred are dead in the ruins.

come from the ruins, and the scenes there beggs

all description. Some two or more acre

of ground are piled up with every description o

machinery and the fallen building. Huge benfires

are burning, to light some two or three thousand

persons, who are working, as if for their own lives.

to rescue the unfortunate persons, many of whom

are still crying and begging to be released from

their tortures. Every few minutes some poor

wretch is dragged from his or her prison, and it is

out, with legs and arms crushed or torn. One man,

shockingly mangled and partly under the bricks,

deliberately cut his own throat to end his agonies.

are rupning through the streets, and with frantic

eries searching the ruins. Temporary hospitals

have been arranged for the rescued. Many stand

by the wreck, frigid with dispair. Often a terrible

crash, caused by the cleaning away, threatens

death to those who may still be alive in the ruins.

Gen. H. K. Oliver is conspicuous and active in di-

recting those persons who are endeavoring to rescue

the victims of the disaster. Gangs of men, with

ropes below are constantly dragging out huge pieces

of the wreck which imprisons so many. Some of

Since we left the scene of disaster, reports of

more of the dead and dying are constantly coming

to us. Surgeons are coming in from all directions,

and everything that can be done at such a painful

moment is being done for the suffering victims of

the fearful calamity, the mystery of which will have

SECOND DISPATCH.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 10-11 p. m.

At about ten minutes of five o'clock this after-

noon our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire,

which proceeded from the Pemberton Mills, about

four-fifths of which had fallen-a shapeless mass,

without the slightest warning to the near 800 hu-

man beings who were then at work. The building

was never considered to be as staunch as it ought

to have been. It was built about seven years since,

and was then thought a sham. Indeed, before the

machinery was put in, the walls spread to such a

degree that some twenty-two tuns of iron slates

were put in to save it from falling in by its own

From the best information that can be now gath-

ered, the building appeared to crumble and fall

from the eastern corner or end toward the Duck

mill. It fell inwards, as if powerfully drawn that

others dead and terribly mutilated. Messrs. Chase,

Mr. Branch, an overseer, has not been found.

The City Hall has been converted into a temporary

hospital for the dead and wounded, to remain there

until recognized by their friends, although score

were recognized and taken at once to their homes.

MARY ANN COLEMAN, GEORGE HEADALPHA, ELLEN CLARY, Mrs. FRIDLES,

MORRIS PALMER.

BRIDGET RYAN, MIKE O'BRIEN, MARGARET SULLIVAN, Mrs. PALMER.

There are twenty-two corpses, only the following

Mr. PALMER was deeply buried in the ruins a

the time, and thinking there was no prospect of

being extricated, cut his throat to end his suffering

Still he was extricated, and lived some time after

One woman in that part of the mill still standing

became frightened, and threw her bonnet and

shawl out of a fifth story door and jumped out

herself, breaking her arm and injuring herself so

that she cannot recover. The laboring force of the

mill was about nire hundred and sixty, and it is

supposed that about seven hundred human beings

A woman has just been rescued, who says there

are some twenty-five more in the vicinity of her yet

About half-past 9 fire was discovered. This ad-

ditional horror, although somewhat apprehended,

struck terror to the hearts that had before been

hopeful of saving more lives. Still the work of

The force pumps, and all the engines which were

on the ground, at once got streams of water on,

and have been pouring on torrents, so that now

(11:30 p. m), although volumes of smoke and

steam are rising, yet the fire does not seem to gain,

and it is certainly to be hoped that it has been

Those near at the breaking out of the fire were

almost at the point of extracting a woman badly

burt, but the flames drove them back, and the

woman is supposed to have perished, when delivery

seemed so near. The Mayor has telegraphed to

Lowell for the firemen of that city, who will arrive

less than two thousand able-bodied men have been

constantly at work on the ruins, but notwithstanding

that so wany have been working in a small space.

no accident that we can learn of has occurred.

Mrs. FRIDLEA, ROBERT HAYS,

MARGARET HAMILTON,

MARG'T HANNEYKILL,

JOHN DEARBORN,

MARY KENNEDY,

COURTNEY, MARY YORK,

ELIZA YAW.

The following wounded are now at the Hall:

Clark, Patterson (or Tatterson), Melvin and Wi

to be cleared up by an inquest.

could be reached.

SARAH DOLE.

ELIZA WARD,

ELLEN MAHONY.

THOMAS CONNER,

KATE HARVKER,

BRIDGET BRADLEY,

JOANNA CONNEERY,

MARY MCDONALD.

arriving at the Hall.

of which bave been recognized:

were actually buried in the ruins.

removal went briskly on.

stayed.

overseers and clerks, are safe.

the rescuers are killed in their humane efforts.

The whole city seems in mourning. Many

calarnity. In ten minutes the whole mass of ruins has become one sheet of flame. The screams and moanings of the poor buried orestures can be dis-FALLING OF THE PEMBERTON MILLS. tine ly heard, but no power can save them.

The flames threaten the destruction of the Wash-SEVEN HUN'DRED OPERATIVES IN THE BUILDING.

ington Mills, and the bridge over the river. Half-past One o'clock a.m -The Pemberton Mills are now a block of a moking mass. Brick, mortar. and human bones are oromisonously mingled. Probably not less than two hundred human beings perished in the flames. The fire made quick work, burning not only the remains of the building as they lay flat, but extending to the material that had in kindness been removed.

while some six or seven hundrest operatives were at work. The mills are a complete wreek. Some The Washington Mills are in great jeopardy. two or three hundred persons a.'s supposed to be The round being toward Du ck Mill, whose countingstill in the ruins. At present it is impossible to room almost toucher the Pemberton, it may also give anything like a correct statement of the loss of be sacrificed. life, but from the best authority it is believed that

Two oclock, a, m .- Through the almost superbuman exertions of the freme, , the Washington Eighteen dead bodies bave been ah wady taken Mills are now considered to be ou tof danger. Of out, together with some twenty-five persons mortal the Duck Mill, the prospect is not a 9 good. Everyly wounded, beside some fitty in different stages o thing that can be done is being done. Fire compamutilation. Mr. Chase, the agent of the roills, and nies are present from all the neight boring towns. Mr. How, the Treasurer, escaped by running from Between forty and afty physicians ar. ? in attendthe falling building. It is impossible, as yet, to tel ance at the City Hall and other place s, wherever the cause of the disaster. Our reporter is justhe injured seed their services.

> Non-Arrival of the Hongarian. PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 10 -- 12 m. The Canadian Mail steamship Hungaran, which left Liverpool on the 28th ult., calling at Obserstovy on the 29th, now due here, has not yet been signaled.

Alabama Election.

Montgonent, Ala., Taceday, Jac. 10, 1860.

A triangular contest for the vacancy in the Legislasterie is going on. Woods, Southern Rights Oppositions, is largely shead in the city, and will probably be

heart-reading to hear their cres as they are drawn Pennsylvania Politics.

Harrissure, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1060.

The Democratic County Convention met to-day, and elected B. J. Holdeman and George Bowman delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to support the Hon. Jacob Fry of Montgomery County for Governor.

The Cortina Distumbances.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 18:D.

The Charleston Courier's special New-Orleans correspondent is advised from Galveston that Gov. Houston bas appointed two Commissioners to proceed-to
Brownsville and investigate the origin of the Cortinal
distumbance.

Boston Items. Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1860. Charles Ellis, President of the Howard Bank of this ity, died yesterday, at his residence in Roxbury. True F. Young, an old offender, has been arrested in this city for passing counterfeit fives on the Conway Benk of Massachusetts, and on the Mechanics' Bank of

Tire in Duncannon, Penn.

Duncannon, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1860.

The extensive nail factory owned and conducted by Messes. Fisher, Morgan & Co. of Philadelphia, at Duncannon, 15 miles above Harrisburg, was destroyed by fire last night. The main building, containing 60 machines, is a total wreck, and 300 persons are thrown out of employment. The lose is about \$25,000, and is fully covered by insurance in Philadelphia. The water-wheels, dam, and the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge are all safe. Fire in Duncannon, Penu.

FRANKPORT, Taeaday, Jan. 10, 1860.

Mr. C. A. Withers, Superintendent of the Covington and Lexington Railroad had his overcost stolen from the Capitol House last night. It contained six drafts for \$5,000 each.

-A large crowd of persons, attended by a concerroupe, recently visited the grave of Henry Clay, near Lexington, Ky. On the ballowed spot a dirge was The ladies of the troupe at first stood in the sung. now, but the Kentucky gentlemen doffed their cloaks, and casting them upon the frozen crust, formed a carpet upon which the women might stand in

way. The fire companies at once repaired to the -The Hartford Press says that Brackett, the spot, but there being no fire they quickly set to sculptor, has had letters from Virginia intimating that he will have commissions from that State for copies of work with a will to remove the rubbish. They very soon reached some of the rooms, so that the his buet of John Brown.

dead and wounded were taken out as fast as they -Gov. Boutwell, Secretary of the Massachusett Board of Education, has received an urgent offer to Mr. Charles Batchelder helped to remove some take the Presidency of the Michigan State Agricultural twenty-six in various conditions-some still living,

College. at Waterbury, last Thursday evening, that she lost her voice, and was consequently obliged to break an en-gagement to read in public. She is now under medical

-The Cardinal Viear of Rome has issued an edict forbidding ladies to go to church in crinoline. The confessor is to forbid them to present themselves at the altar to take the sacrament, unless they are dressed in

-The Albany correspondent of The Herald wrote

on Monday:

"Albany is nearly descrited to-day. The law-makers and the
hangers on in general having left for home, everything is quiet
The few that have remained here are discussing the prospects of The few that have remained here are discussing the prospects of Wm. H. Seward as a Presidential candidate for 1866. As migh be expected, he is looked upon by the Republicans about the Legislature as the only man for the Republican standard-hears in the next Presidential contest. It is needless for me to assert that he is fully indorsed by the Republicans in and about the Legislature—not a few are constantly arguing that if nominated the standard results as the standard results as the same results as t Legislature—not a few are constantly arguing that it nonmarked, certain localities that have heretofore gone against the Republican party would go for Seward. Recognizing the Rochester orator as the embodiment of the Republican party, or rather the platform of the party, they very naturally object to laying him uside for any other person, and thus virtually repudiate their platform (Seward), recognized by them in all their acts. Conjectures as to the course of Seward on his appearance in the United States Sente also enter largely into the conversation of his friends here. the course of Seward on his appearance in the United States Senate, also enter largely into the conversation of his friends here. The general impression is that he will remain quiet and let others do the talking. Avhile on this point, it may not be uninteresting to give the opinion of Dr. Chapin upon the course of Seward. The preachers in the Northern pulpits form an essential part of the Republican party, and wield an immense influence in their ranks: their private views are, therefore, of importance. Leaving New York on Thursday morning for this city, I happened to obtain a seat in the car near that of Dr. Chapin, who was discussing the political affairs of the country with those around him with that freedom characteristic of the stump orators of the day. One gentleman seated near him, asked Dr. C. what he thought Senator Seward would do in regard to the John Brown raid upon or Seward would do in regard to the John Brown raid upon taking his seat in Congress. To which the reverend gentleman emphatically replied: 'He will not say anthing; it is no time to talk now, and Seward is wise enough to see that.'"

-As the Hon. Stephen H. Phillips, the Attorney. General of Massachusetts, was walking through Port-land street in Boston on Monday, he slipped noon the icy side-walk and fell heavily upon his right arm, by which some of the bones of the fore-arm were broken Dr. Gay set the limb soon after, and Mr. Phillips subsequently appeared in the Supreme Court, but as he suffered considerable pain, he was excused from attendance and returned home. It will be recollected that a similar accident occurred to the left arm of Mr. Phillips only a few week saince.

-The New-York cerrespondent of The Boston Journal thus makes history of an exciting incident in a marble dry-goods palace on Broadway:

marble dry-goods palace on Broadway:

"In one of our large try seeds houses, at the close of the year an effair happened not in the usual rasting of trade. A mamber of clerks were discharged. It is the rule of the house' to give no recommendation. But one of the clerks applied for one. It was refused. The request was requested, based on six years of long and faithful sawrice, and on the fact that the applicant was about to remova to Chifornia. The refusal was repeated, with the demand to be gone. The sacited clerk, not having the fear of his late master, nor of the majesty of the law before his eyes, pitched late 't he actuand dry goods man, and figored him in true Congressional style. The falles man arose, and was floored again, when the exclerk walked coolly away. Both parties are too respectable to have any public or legal notice taken of the here about 1 o'clock. It is estimated that not no respectable to have any public or legal notice taken of the afray. The police are innocent of any hreach of the peace though the affair created a profound ' impression' in the 'region -Capt. Hartstein, U. S. N., arrived yesterday

Twelve O'Clock-Midnight.-Calamity succeeds

ANOTHER SOUTHERN OUTRAGE.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBYS.

AN IRISHMAN IMPRISONED AND BANGHED.

'In The Augusta (Ga.) Evening Dispatch of the

29th ult., is the following editorial paragraph:

"A man named James Crangale, halling from Columbia, S. C., was arrested by the police, last night, for giving vent to Abelition sentiments, while in a state of intoxication, and is now indurance."

A second edition of this story is published in The Charleston (8. C.) Mercury of Dec. 31, two days later, and is as follows:

"Viollance.—Passengers from Augusta report that an Aboil-tionist was farred and feathered in that city on Friday. His name is represented to be James Crangale, recently from Columbia;"

Mr. Crangale arrived in this city, from Charles ton, on Saturday last, in the steamer Nashville. His story we have from his own lips, and, we think, it may be repeated to the edification of Mr. O'Conor's countrymen who believe Slavery to be an xcellent institution, and who vote the Democratic ticket, and for the information of those Unionaving gentlemen who have debts to collect on count, or under judgments, at the South.

Mr. James Crangale is by birth an Irisbran ducated to the law, who emigrated to this country bout two and a half years since. Being under a necessity of carning s livelihood, he made an engagement soon after his arrival in this city, to go as clerk into the establishment of Meurs. Gray & Turley, Dry Goods Merchants of Savannah and Augusta: After a brief ctay in the former place, in the employment of Messra. Gray & Turky, he was sent by them to the establisment at Augusta. when they refused to retain him longer in their service. He returned to Savannah, where he soon obteined the place of Deputy Clerk to the Coart of Ordinary of Chatham County, Gas. Since that time he has lived quietly, unobtrusively, and inoffensively, busy with the duties of his office, and in qualifying himself to be admitted to the bar. With the subject of Slavery he never meddled, and never, in any way, expressed an opinion in regard to it. Feeling, however, that he had been unjustly dealt

with by Messrs. Grey & Turley, who had induced him to go to the South, and had then broken the engagement between them without regard to the consequences that reight ensue to him, a stranger and friendless in a strange land, he suedthem for his salary under the contract. The suit was brought in a Justice's Court, and a decision given in his favor. Appeal was made by Mecers. Gray & Turley to the Superior Court, where the decision of the Court below was confirmed, and judgment granted against the defendants. This end, however, was not gained without some difficulty: Three lawyers successively threw up his case, after delaying it for several months, and he at length carried his suit through, and brought it to a successful issue by acting as his own counsel. But even here was not an end to the legal obstacles in the way of justice. With the judgments in his hand he went to one after another of the officers of the law in Savannah, but could find none who would execute the duties of their office against a well-known, influential, and wealthy house in behalf of a poor and friendless Irishman. He appealed to the Solicitor-General, Julian Hartridge, to lay the conduct of these delinquent officials before the Grand Jury, but it was only to meet with a refusal from that gentleman, on the ground that an indictment against them would also involve one against the attorneys for the defendants.

Hopeless of redress in Savannah, Mr. Crangale went to Augusts, trusting that in that place, where Mesers. Gray & Turley are holders of property, he should be able to find officers who would serve the judgment of the Court against them. On his arrival he went to the United States Hotel, kept by Messrs. Dobey & Mosher. took a room. Is the course of the evening he was waited upon by a man, calling himself John Neilly, who invited him out upon the sidewalk in front of the hotel, and there said to him, that, understanding him to be an Abolitionist, he, Neilly, on behalf of the Vigilance Committee, directed him to leave town immedia -Mrs. Macready, the reader, was so frightened by Mr. Crangale at once refused to act on this order. He was there, he said, for the purpose simply of collecting money due him on a judgment of the Superior Court, and for nothing else; and that if they could prove him to be an Abolitionist they were welcome to hang him. He was permitted, then, to return to the bar-room of the hotel, where he presently related the summons that had been served upon him, and the conversation that ensued. Thereupon, James Hughes, the bar-keeper, came forward and stated that he knew that Crangale was an Abolitionist; that he had this information from Andrew Gray, who said that " Crangale was a damned Abolitionist and rascal, and ought to "be put out of the way." Mr. Crangale again denied the allegation. He understood now, however, the source and meaning of the accusation, for Andrew Gray is a brother of the senior partner in the house of Gray & Turley.

About 2 o'clock that night, when saleep in bed,

his room was broken into by three constables named Everett, King, and Ramsay, accompanied by about twenty of the Vigilance Committee, whe arrested him. They dragged him out of bed, and, after taking from him his overcoat and value hurried him off to jail. The next day he was waited upon by another constable, one Ford, who demanded his keys, which he refused to give up. Ford assured him that if no abolition documents were found in his possession, he would be discharged; but if the charge against him should be proved, he would be hung up at the prison gates by the Vigilance Committee. To persist in refusing to give up his keys. Ford assured him, would be considered as equivalent to a confession of guilt, and he should call the Committee to execute speedy judgment. Under these threats he had no alternative but to comply with the demand for the keys, and surren them. In the evening of that day Mr. Olin, Justice of the Peace, called upon him, and informed him that Mr. Foster Blodget, jr., the Mayor of Augusta, had filed an affidavit against him which was sufficient to swear away ten lives, if he had so many. This formidable which Mr. Olin showed him, asserted that he, the Mayor, had been informed and believed that the errand of Crangale at the South was to stir up an insurrection among the slaves, and that he was doing so that he had asserted that the slaves would be justified in rising against their masters; that the people of the North would be justified in putting arms into the hands of the slaves; that the people of Massachusetts were justified in aiding and arming the " niggers" at Harper's Ferry; and that he, the Mayor, was prepared to prove these assertions. Mr. Crangale met these charges with a flat denial. He assured Mr. Olin that the whole story was a falsehood, a fiction from beginning to end; that he had never held and had never uttered any such seatiments. Mr. Olin thereupon informed him that his trial would take place the next day, and advised

Convention !
Mr. GARTRELL (Ad. Dem., Ga.) replied: If you